bio-protocol Preprint

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MG-132/chloroquine treatment of worms

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An abbreviated version of this protocol was published in eLIFE

trim-21 promotes proteasomal degradation of CED-1 for apoptotic cell clearance in *C. elegans*

DOI: 10.7554/eLife.76436

Detailed protocol

Worms were grown on NGM plates seeded with OP50 at 20°C. When the worms had grown to various stages and covered the entire NGM plate, the worms will be processed. For the awaited worms' culture, NGM plates containing different concentrations of MG-132 and chloroquine were required to be prepared. First, the storage solution of MG-132 (10 mM) and chloroquine (10 mM) were diluted in OP50 bacteriological solution to configure OP50 bacteriological solution containing 0/5/10/15/20 μM MG-132 and 0/5/25/50/75 μM chloroquine, respectively. Then, 300 μL of OP50 solution containing different concentrations of MG-132 or chloroquine was spread on NGM plates and allowed to dry overnight. Finally, the cultured worms were cut into small pieces, transferred to plates containing different concentrations of MG-132 and chloroquine, and incubated for 36-48 hours. The worms were harvested and ground for protein extraction for subsequent protein experiments.

How to cite:（Readers should cite both the Bio-protocol preprint and the original research article where this protocol was used）

1. Xiao, h. (2023). MG-132/chloroquine treatment of worms. Bio-protocol Preprint. bio-protocol.org/prep2278.
2. *trim-21* promotes proteasomal degradation of CED-1 for apoptotic cell clearance in *C. elegans*. eLIFE. DOI: 10.7554/eLife.76436

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